2		3
4.	Kheda	93
5.	Kutch	37
6.	Mehsana	77
7.	Panchmahals	89
8.	Rajkot	42
9.	Sabarkantha	55
10.	Surat	62
11.	Surrendranagar	28
	TOTAL	945

*In addition, there are 251 Rural Family Welfare Centres in Gujarat at Block level PHCs.

esolution of Minority Commission on TADA

*152. SHRI K. R. MALKANI: Will ie Minister of HOME MINISTER be leased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen ie June 6, 1994 resolution of the Mi-orities Commission strongly urging the 'entral Government to immediately re-eal the Terrorists and Disruptive Ac-vities (Prevention) Act; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Govern-nent thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AF-'AIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) 'es, Sir.

(b) In deference to views expressed rom some quarters and considering the otality of the circumstances, the TADA Act has already been liberalised through he TADA Amendment Act, 1993. The State Governments have been advised to nvoke TADA only against hard core terrorists and disruptionists and not against petty criminals against whom he existing criminal laws are sufficient. n view of this and in view of the con-inuing threat to the sovereignty and integrity of the country by various terrorist groups in some parts of the country, it is considered necessary to retain the Act for some time. In any case TADA is a temporary Act which as of now is valid upto May 1995, and its extension or otherwise is considered after every two years.

Racial intolerance in cambridge

*153. SHRI MOOL CHAND MEENA: SHRI SANJAY DALMIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing racial intolerance in Cambridge in U.K. making the Asians particularly the students community as soft targets; and

(b) if so, whether Government have called for any report from the Indian High Commission to know the extent of this menace affecting Indians?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) & (b) Government are aware of reports of incidents of racial harassment in Cambridge. Around 800 Indians are resident in Cambridge which has a total population of 200,000. The Cambridge

City Council has constituted a Non-statutory Inquiry Committee to probe into the matter of growing racial harassment. Our High Commission in London has made enquiries with Cambridge University to ascertain whether Indian students have been subjected to such harassment. According to University officials, there has been no such incident in the University Campus. The City Council, Council for Racial Equality, local police and University authorities are seized of the problem and are initiating steps to improve race relations in Cambridge.

Emission of poisonous gas by vehicles

*154. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI:
SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the concept that old vehicles emit more carbon monoxide has now become outdated;

(b) if so, whether it has been proved that it is the newer vehicles that emit alarming levels of poisonous gas;

(c) whether a study has revealed that compared to their brand new counterparts, older vehicles emit less carbon monoxide, the prolonged inhalation of which can lead to degenerate changes in kidney, heart and nervous system;

(d) if so, what are the details of study reveale din the latest report;

(e) whether Government have examined the report; and

(f) if so, what are the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The study which came to the conclusion that the concept of old vehicles emitting more carbon monoxide has become outdated was based on exceedingly low sample size and cannot be said to be scientifically valid.

(c) A study was conducted by the Centre for Science and Technology, Bangalore on 'Vehicular emissions in Bangalore'. A news item on the study was published in many national newspapers. The study claimed, as per newspaper reports, that as compared to their brand new counterparts, older vehicles emit less carbon monoxide. This conclusion was arrived at on the basis of testing only seven passenger cars of 1992 or later models. Sample size for 1992 and later models of two and three wheelers was also exceedingly small. Therefore, this conclusion cannot be scientifically accepted. To arrive at conclusions of this sort, a much larger sample size is required. Also, emission levels from vehicles depend to a considerable extent on the measures taken for their maintenance. These include: annual checking of vehicles a authorised stations, engine tuning, carburettor cleaning, use of good quality fuel and lubricants, etc. If these measures are not given adequate attention new vehicles may also release high levels of emissions as in the case of old vehicles.

(d) The study, on the basis of insufficient data, came to the conclusion that there is a marginal decrease in carbon monoxide in case of some models whereas in others it seems to have increased or remained the same, based on which the Study has concluded that there is no improvement in their design or performance. In case of vehicles manufactured with foreign collaboration, the vehicles manufactured in previous years are continuing to have low emission levels despite passage of time. Later batches of the same model manufactured indigenously show higher levels of emission.

(e) Yes, Sir. The study report indicates that only one vehicle each belonging to two brands of cars and seven vehicles belonging to another brand of car, whose year of manufacture was after 1992, were tested for emissions of carbon monoxide. This sample size is exceedingly low to give any definite conclusions as proposed in the study. The study also does not give details of the road mileage covered by various categories of vehicles belong-